(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सिंचाई से प्राप्त होने वाला राजस्व इस पर होने वाले व्यय की तुलना में बहुत कम है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो औसतन देश में प्रति हेक्टेयर राजस्व की प्राप्ति की मात्रा तथा प्रति हेक्टेयर सिंचाई व्यवस्था पर होने वाले व्यय की मात्रा क्या-क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने प्राप्तियों को व्यय के बराबर लाने के लिए कोई कारगर कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी०वी० रंगैया नायडू): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (ङ) योजना आयोग को सितम्बर, 1992 में प्रस्तुत की गई सिंचाई जल का मूल्य निर्धारण संबंधी समिति (जो वैद्यनाथन समिति के नाम से जानी जाती है) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 1989-90 में औसतन वास्तविक सिंचाई राजस्व 50 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर आया है जबकि प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण लागत 270 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर आयी है। वैद्यनाथन समिति की सिफारिशों का अध्ययन योजना आयोग द्वारा दिसंबर, 1992 में गठित किए गए अधिकारियों के दल द्वारा किया गया था। अधिकारियों के दल ने दिसम्बर 1994 की अपनी रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की कि विद्यामन सिंचाई जल दरों में संशोधन किया जाये जिससे फेजवार अर्थात अगले पांच वर्षों में वार्षिक प्रचालन व अनुरक्षण की पूरी लागत वसूल की जा सके। सिंचाई राज्यों का विषय है अतः वैद्यनाथन समिति की रिपोर्ट के साथ अधिकारियों के दल की सिफारिशों को विचार और आगे की कार्यवाई के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा सभी राज्यों के भेजा गया है।

National Conference of Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas

1301. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 3 day National Conference of the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas was held in the capital starting on June 30, 1995 to evolve ways and means to strengthen primary education and explore emerging trends in educational technology;

(b) if so, what were the precise suggestions and observations made therein and the strategy for universalisation of primary education; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION & DEPTT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathen, a three-day National Conference of the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas was held in the Capital from June 30, 1995. The Conference observed that activity based teaching should be introduced in primary classes, with emphesis on competency development. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has taken steps for introduction of activity bases teaching in primary classes.

Housing Activities During the Eight Plan

1302. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated comprehensive action plan for massive housing activities for lower and middle income-groups during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the schemes for providing shelter to homeless and achievements made so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) The following Central Sector schemes are in operation during Eighth Plan:—

(i) SHELTER UPGRADATION UNDER NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA:—

The Scheme envisages Central and State Govt. subsidy @ Rs. 1000/- in the

ratio of 60:40 and HUDCO loan upto Rs. 9950 per dwelling unit.

(ii) NIGHT SHELTER AND SANITATION FACILITIES FOR URBAN FOOTPATH DWELLERS:—

The scheme envisages Central Govt. subsidy @ Rs. 1000/- and HUDCO loan upto Rs. 4000/- per beneficiary for construction of Night shelters and Rs. 350 per capita for pay & use toilets.

(iii) RURAL HOUSING SCHEME:—

As a part of rural poverty alleviation programme, Govt. has launched a rural housing scheme in 1993-94, for the people below poverty line.

(iv) INDIRA AWAS YOJANA:—

As a part of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, this scheme aims at providing dwelling units free of cost to rural poor belonging to SC/ST, freed bonded labourers and others below poverty line.

In addition, the schemes for LIG and EWS housing under item No. 14 (d) and 14 (e) of the 20 point programme are being monitored by the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment. The statements indicating the status of the targets and achievements in respect of these schemes are enclosed as Annexure I & II. [*see* Appendix 174, annexure no. *38*]

Leasing Rights of 11-B Iron Ore Mine at Bailadila

1303. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND:
DR. RANBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have awarded leasing rights in respect of 11-B iron ore mine at Bailadila in Madhya Pradesh to a multinational firm M/s. Nippon Denro Ispat Limited; and

(b) if so, on what terms and whether it was done in pursuance of Government's decision not to set up new steel plants in public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Steel consumption is one of the major indices of industrial and economic growth of a country. The total demand for steel in India, including estimated exports, is projected to grow to 37 million tonnes by 2001-02, by which time production from the existing integrated steel plants and units in secondary sector is expected to reach about 24 million tonnes. The projected gap of 13 million tonnes will have to be met only by private sector investment as establishment of new greenfield plants in public sector is not contemplated. The private sector will, therefore, have to be encouraged if the projected gap between demand and availability is to be met.

Indigenous availability of metal scrap is low and large quantities have to be imported in order to meet indigenous demand. Sponge iron contains a large percentage of metallic iron and is a very good substitute for steel melting scrap. Production of sponge iron is, therefore, being encouraged by the Government in order to conserve foreign exchange. There are 18 sponge iron units in the country at present with total capacity of 5.4 million tonnes. These units produced 3.4 million tonnes in 1994-95 and the production is expected to cross the 4 million tonnes mark this year, with exports expected to touch the one million mark. More sponge iron units with a capacity of 7.39 lakh tonnes per annum are in different stages of execution presently.

There are only 3 gas-based plants in India, namely Essar Gujarat Ltd., Vikram Ispat Ltd. and Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd. and they require calibrated iron ore with Fe content of 65% and above.

Though NMDC had been considering development of Deposit 11-B as a joint venture project since 1991, the proposal